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PALISADES: township, Bergen County, N. J. (Not Palisade.)

ROGERS: island in Hudson river, Columbia county, N. Y. (Not Rodgers.)

WANNACUT: lake, Okanogan county, Wash. T. 39 N. R. 26 E. (Not Waunakee, Wennacut, Wonacot, Wannacott, Wanacot, Wanacott, Wannicutt, nor Wannicut.)

WEATHERFORD: creek, Wayne county, Tenn. (Not Rutherford, Rutherford's, nor Rutherfords.)

BELLEVUE: township, Washington county, Missouri. (Not Belview, Bellview, nor Bellevue.)

CHILICOTAL: spring and mountain, Brewster county, Texas. (Not Chili Corte, Chili Cortal, nor Chili Cotel.)

EAST BRANCH CHENANGO RIVER: stream, branch of Chenango river, in Oneida, Madison, and Chenango counties, New York. (Not East Chenango River nor Chenango Creek.)

KENNYETTO: creek, Fulton county, New York. (Not Kenneto.)

MOUNT VERNON: P. O. and town, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire. (Not Mt. Vernon nor Mount Vernon.)

SAN CRISTOBAL: lake, Hinsdale county, Colorado. (Not San Cristoval, nor San Cristopal.)

STASER: P. O. and R. R. station, Vanderburg county, Indiana. (Not Stacer, Stacers, nor Stasers.)

The Board on Geographic Names was constituted by Executive Order of September 4, 1890, and its decisions are accepted by all the Departments of the Government; now and again to the surprise of mankind. None the less, there are bounds to authority, and it is not easy to believe that the Attorney-General or the Secretary of State will write *Bellevue* for *Bellevue*, out of deference to the Board.

(EDITOR BULLETIN.)

#### OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR ERASMUS OMMANNEY.—This well-known Arctic explorer died in England in December last. He was born in 1814, entered the navy in 1826, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1846. In 1850-51 he commanded the *Assistance* in the Arctic search expedition under Capt. Horatio Austin, and discovered on Aug. 25, 1850, the first traces of Sir John Franklin, which proved that his ships had wintered at Beechey Island. He also directed an extensive system of sledge journeys, by which the coast of Prince of Wales Land was laid down.

DR. A. M. STÜBEL.—This explorer, ethnologist and geologist, who was especially well known through his studies in vulcanology, died in Dresden on November 10 last. He was sixty-nine years old.

#### NEW MAPS.

##### AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States.

No. 113. Huron Folio. South Dakota. Area, 857 square miles. Between parallels  $44^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ} 30'$  N. Lat., and meridians  $98^{\circ}$  and  $98^{\circ} 30'$  W. Long. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute mile to an inch. Lies in the valley of the James River, which has a general southward course across the eastern half of the quadrangle. The region is flat and its features are those of subdued glacial topography, the basins being shallow and far apart and the swells very low. All the streams belong to the

James River system. The quadrangle is covered with glacial drift, with the exception of the alluvial flats along the streams. It contains no deposits of valuable minerals or coal, and the most abundant stone is in the form of boulders brought by the glaciers of the Pleistocene period. Underground water is the source of shallow, artesian, and tubular wells.

No. 115. Kittanning Folio. Pennsylvania. Area, 226 square miles. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute mile to an inch. Between parallels  $40^{\circ} 45'$  and  $41^{\circ}$  N. Lat., and meridians  $79^{\circ} 30'$  and  $79^{\circ} 45'$  W. Long. Forms a part of the Appalachian Province. The Allegheny is the principal stream. The surface is hilly, the valleys are narrow, with precipitous sides and narrow or no flood-plains, so that they contain little land suitable for cultivation. Farming is mostly confined to the uplands and manufacturing and mining to the valleys. Bituminous coal is the most important mineral resource, petroleum and natural gas being also very prominent. Limestone and sandstone are extensively quarried.

UNITED STATES.—Land Classification Map of the Livingston Quadrangle, showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.7 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 200 feet. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1903.

In Professional Paper No. 29. The areas are distinguished by colours, according to their availability for agriculture or grazing and the quantity of lumber per acre that the forests may yield.

UNITED STATES.—Land Classification Features of the Big Timber, Granite Mountain and Red Lodge Quadrangles, Montana, including part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.7 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 200 feet. By John D. Leiberg. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1903.

In Professional Paper No. 29. Four tints of blue show the forest yield of lumber per acre; grassy, alpine, bare rocks, and agricultural areas and snow fields are distinguished.

CANADA.—Carte des Sources et du Bassin Supérieur de la Netchakhoh. Scale, 1:600,000, or 9.4 statute miles to an inch. By A. G. Morice. *Bulletin* of the Neuchâtel Geographical Society, Vol. XV, 1904.

The compiler is a missionary, who has traced many of the streams and lakes of this inadequately-mapped part of British Columbia, and whose itineraries, as recorded on this excellent map, contribute important data for the region.

ARGENTINA.—Mapa General de la República Argentina y de los Paises Limítrofes. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. By Col. Don Jorge J. Rohde. Published under the auspices of the Instituto Geográfico Argentino, Buenos Aires, 1896.

A four-sheet map of Argentina, the larger part of Chile, the south of Bolivia, the southeastern States of Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Indicates all the steamship lines entering the La Plata River, the railroads built or in construction, explorers' routes, Indian tribes, and differentiates the towns according to their importance. The nomenclature is very much larger than in the atlases before the public, and numerous little lakes not seen on ordinary maps are shown. Elevations above sea are in meters, all the mining regions are denoted, and large-scale insets show the City of Buenos Aires and its environs and the island of Martin Garcia. This map will be useful to map-makers, excepting that the new boundary between Argentina and Chile must be used.

CHILE.—Golfo Corcovado, Estero Palvitao, Rio Yelcho y Ensenada Chaiten.

Chart No. 106. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute miles to an inch. By the Hydrographic Office, Santiago, Chile, 1904.

The Gulf of Corcovado separates the mainland from the southern part of the large island of Chiloe. The large scale permits the delineation of all important topographic features. Soundings and heights in meters.

CHILE.—Parte Occidental del Canal Beagle. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.7 statute miles to an inch. Chart 98, Hydrographic Office, Santiago, Chile, 1904.

This black chart shows the Beagle Channel between the Brecknock Peninsula and Tres Brazos, with many soundings, the ship channel and seven profiles of the coast mountains.

DUTCH GUIANA.—Kaart van het tot Suriname behoorende Stroomgebied van Lawa, Litanie en Goninie. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Tijdschrift of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society*, Vol. XXII, No. 1, Amsterdam, 1905.

This map accompanies a report by Lieut. A. F. Herderschee on the Goninie Expedition in Dutch Guiana. The Survey covers the upper part of the Surinam basin; and as the entire region was practically unknown, this excellent survey provides a large number of new facts for maps of the south-central part of Dutch Guiana. The Lawa, Litanie, and Goninie were traced to their sources among the Oranje and Tumuc-Humac Mountains. These streams, being interrupted by numerous cataracts, are not available for navigation. Many elevations were determined. Heights are given in meters, and the settlements of Indians and Bush negroes are indicated.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Anteil der Deutschen an der Erforschung Südamerikas. Scale, 1:30,000,000, or 473.4 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Langhans. *Deutsche Erde*, No. 6, 1904, Justus Perthes, Gotha.

Shows the areas explored by German travellers in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and traces von Humboldt's route of 1800.

#### AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Afrique. Chemins de Fer, Navigation à Vapeur. Scale, 1:17,500,000, or 276.2 statute miles to an inch. *Annales de Géographie*, No. 72, 1904. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris.

Illustrates an article in the *Annales de Géographie* on African railroads. It is the best map showing African steam transportation now before the public. It does not confuse the information given by inserting a large number of railroad projects, but shows only railroads that are in operation or in course of construction. The railroads are in red, and the navigable parts of rivers and lakes serviceable for steam transportation in blue. Ocean cables are also shown. All this information is imposed upon an admirable atlas map of Africa, which is rich in place-names, and brings political information down to date.

PORUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—Carte du Bas-Limpopo. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. By Henri Berthoud. *Bulletin of the Neuchâtel Geographical Society*, Vol. XV, 1904.

Shows the numerous itineraries of Mr. Berthoud in Portuguese East Africa between 1881 and 1898. These journeys contributed some important facts to our knowledge of this part of Africa. He uses the figures of Portuguese explorers for altitude, though admitting that they are probably exaggerated.

MADAGASCAR.—Chemin de fer entre Brickaville et Fanovana. No scale. *Revue de Madagascar*. Vol. 6, No. 12. Paris, 1904.

Shows the route of the railroad recently opened between Brickaville, near the east coast, and Fanovana, 65 miles, together with the extension of the railroad now building and the wagon road from the Indian Ocean to Tananarivo.

#### ASIA.

**ARABIA.**—Land Surface Features of Arabia. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. By J. G. Bartholomew, Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1904.

**ARABIA.**—Orographical Features of Arabia. Same scale and publisher as above.

These fine maps of Arabia give practically all that is yet known of its topographic and cultural features. Six tints show cultivated and cultivable land, steppes, deserts, mountain vegetation, and fresh and salt lakes; the heights above sea-level are indicated by red and six tints of brown; sea depths by three shades of blue.

**CHINA.**—Plan of Kiukiang. Scale, 1 centimeter=75 yards. *Trade Reports* for 1903, Shanghai, 1904.

**CHINA.**—Yangtse River. Scale, 1:126,730, or 2 statute miles to an inch. *Trade Reports* for 1903, Shanghai, 1904.

The surveys of the south channel at the mouth of the river, made in 1896 and 1903, are printed together, showing the difference in soundings taken at the two periods.

**CHINA.**—Woosung River Entrance. Scale, 4 cables=1½ inches. *Trade Reports* for 1903, Shanghai, 1904.

The soundings in feet made at the outer bar of the Woosung River, on which Shanghai stands, in 1901 and 1904 are printed together for purposes of comparison.

**CHINA.**—Map of Eastern Manchuria (in 2 sheets). Scale, 1:840,000, or 13.2 statute miles to an inch. By E. E. Anert. *Memoirs of the Imperial Russian Geog. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV, St. Petersburg, 1904 (in Russian).

Shows the routes of four Russian travellers, together with the distribution of mineral deposits, towns, telegraph and post stations, rail and other roads, forts arsenals, important commercial centres, etc.

**CHINA.**—Geological Map of Eastern Manchuria (in 2 sheets). Scale, 1:840,000, or 13.2 statute miles to an inch. By E. E. Anert. *Memoirs of the Imperial Russian Geog. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV, St. Petersburg, 1904 (in Russian).

**SIBERIA.**—Map of the northern part of the Government of Tobolsk (in 2 sheets). Scale, 1:680,000, or 10.7 statute miles to an inch. *Izvestia* of the Imperial Russian Geog. Soc., Vol. XL, St. Petersburg, 1903 (in Russian).

Illustrates a geographical description of northern Tobolsk by Mr. A. A. Dunin-Gorkavitch.

**TIBET.**—Plan von Lhasa. Scale, 1:240,000, or .37 statute mile to an inch. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geog. und Stat.*, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, A. Hartleben, Vienna, 1905.

An excellent map in colours, based upon the latest information concerning the plan of Lhasa.

#### EUROPE.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—Regenverteilung an der Bucht von Cattaro. Scale, 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. Dr. K. Kassner. Justus Perthes, Gotha. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Vol. 50, No. 12, 1904.

Illustrates an article by Dr. Kassner on this region, which has the heaviest rain-

fall in Europe. Isohyetal lines connect places having the same amount of annual rainfall, the heaviest precipitation being on the mountains back of the coast.

FRANCE.—Carte Économique du Département d'Indre-et-Loire. Scale, 1:275,000, or 4.3 statute miles to an inch. *Revue of the Tours Geographical Society*, Vol. 21, No. 2, Tours, 1904.

This large-scale map contains a remarkable amount of economic information, including the location of all important manufacturing and mining industries, the distribution of agriculture and the predominant crops, railroads, and the extent of navigation.

SCOTLAND.—Botanical Survey of Scotland. (Fife Sheet.) By the late Robert Smith and Wm. G. Smith. Scale, 1:126,720, or 2 statute miles to an inch. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, Jan., 1905, Edinburgh.

A beautiful map, prepared by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, showing by fourteen symbols the predominating types of vegetation and cultivation in eastern Scotland, chiefly between the Firths of Tay and Forth.

#### POLAR.

ANTARCTIC.—Map showing the track of the *Scotia*, 1903-1904. Scale of latitude, 1:14,000,000, or 220 statute miles to an inch. *Scot. Geo. Mag.*, January, 1905.

Shows the tracks of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in its voyages in Weddell Sea during 1903 and 1904. Many soundings in fathoms are given, the coastline of Coats Land, the part of Antarctica discovered by this expedition, is shown for over 150 miles, and the tracks of earlier explorers are represented in hair lines. This chart completes the most important information required to give on atlas sheets an accurate delineation of the additions to our knowledge of the Antarctic regions made by the recent expeditions.

#### ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 39-40. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904. Price, 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.

No. 8 is a new map of Europe giving more detailed information of the surrounding ocean depths than the sheet it replaces. Other new features are the cable connections with other lands, the main lines of the continental railroad system, and the differentiation of towns according to population. No. 66 replaces the old sheet "Ost-indische Inseln" with a new one, "Hinter-Indien und Archipel" on the same scale—1:12,500,000, or 197.2 statute miles—but with much more information clearly and handsomely presented. Insets show Tonkin, Upper Laos, and Cambodia, and Cochinchina on a scale of 1:7,500,000, or 118.35 statute miles to an inch; and Canton and Hongkong on a scale of 1:3,750,000, or 59.18 statute miles to an inch. The seven Africa sheets in the new edition will be from entirely new plates. No. 74 shows South Africa as far north as Bulawayo on a scale of 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch; and No. 73 gives Somali Land and Madagascar on a scale of 1:7,500,000.